INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1347 — Washington, D. C. — July 28, 1951

Canned Pea Regulation, CPR 55, Is Basic Vegetable Pricing Order

Canners of peas of the 1951 pack will now be able to figure ceiling prices in accordance with the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 55, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on July 25. Copies of CPR 55 were mailed to all pea canners by N.C.A. this week and are enclosed with this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

While this regulation at present provides adjustment factors for peas only, it will be amended from time to time to provide adjustment factors for other seasonal vegetables of the 1951 pack. The regulation does, however, contain a table listing the permitted increases for these other vegetables. This simply spells out the raw material cost adjustments based on legal minimum prices which have been published by the Department of Agriculture.

The effective date of this regulation is August 5, 1951, or such earlier date between July 25, 1951, and August 5, 1951, as the canner may select. If he selects an earlier date, the regulation becomes effective as to him upon the date selected for all of the items of canned peas he packs.

To determine a ceiling price for an item of canned peas, the canner first determines his weighted average sales price during the first 60 days after the start of the 1948 pack of the product.

(Please turn to page 279)

Amendment 1 to GOR 13

Amendment 1 to GOR 13, relating to price rollbacks, has been issued by the Office of Price Stabilization effective June 30.

GOR 13 is the regulation which establishes the circumstances under which CPR 22 may or must be considered as having been in effect as to a canner on or before June 30, the date on which Congress temporarily suspended the power of OPS to roll back prices.

The text of Amendment 1 is reproduced on page 278 of this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. A discussion of GOR 13 was published in the LETTER of July 7, page 257, and the

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Early Canner Directories Donated to N.C.A. Library

Two out-of-print publications, listing canners of early decades, have been donated to the historical section of the Library of the National Canners Association.

The first of these is entitled *The Trade Directory of Canned Goods Packers of North America* and bears the date 1889. It was published by *The Canning Trade* of Baltimore and was the first of a series issued annually until it was supplanted, with the permission and cooperation of the publishers, by the annual *Canners Directory* issued by N.C.A. since 1909.

The old volume, in excellent condition, was presented to N.C.A. by E. E.

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Dedication Committee Additions

President H. J. Barnes has expanded the membership of the West Coast Building Dedication Committee from five to nine. New appointees are Mrs. Margaret F. Counter, Fort Lupton Canning Company, Fort Lupton, Colo.; L. B. Sammis, Rocca Bella Olive Association, Wallace, Calif.; Don T. Saxby, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; and E. B. Woodworth, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

The full roster of this Committee, now engaged in the planning and execution of details for the Dedication Ceremonies at the new building at Berkeley, October 11 and 12, follows:

Norman L. Waggoner, *Chairman*, Santa Clara Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.

W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Co., Burbank, Calif.

Mrs. Margaret F. Counter, Fort Lupton Canning Co., Fort Lupton, Colo.

Dale G. Hollenbeck, Thornton Canning Co., Thornton, Calif.

Fred M. Moss, Idaho Canning Co., Payette, Idaho

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Vegetable Set-Asides Amended

Adjustments in a number of canned vegetable set-aside percentages under Sub-Order 1 of Defense Food Order 2 were announced July 25 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The text of the amendment is reproduced on page 280.

The following changes from the original percentages were announced:

Commodities	Original Percentage	Amended Percentage	Requirement in terms of cases of 24 No. 2 cans
Asparagus	12	12	518,600
Lima beans	25	20	851,900
Green and wax beans	14	10	2,327,300
Carrots	27	20	561,000
Sweet corn	15	13	3,071,700
Green peas	15	13	3,364,800
Pumpkin	17	15	237,600
Sweet potatoes	22	34	1,502,000
Tomatoes	20	18	4,106,400
Tomato catsup	16	16	1,618,000
Tomato paste	17	11	485,700

The total quantities of canned vegetables required by the government are not reduced by these adjustments, according to an announcement by the Production and Marketing Administration, which administers the set-aside program.

The reason for this, it was stated, is that the reductions are principally the result of the removal of canned vegetables needed by the National School Lunch Program from the set-aside totals and a revision in the total base from which the original set-aside percentages were computed.

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DEFENSE

Text of Amendment 1 to GOR 13

Following is the text of Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 13, as issued July 23 by the Office of Price Stabilization:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[General Overriding Regulation 13, Amendment 1]

GOR 13—CONTINUATION OF CEILING PRICES IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1951, FOR COMMODITIES OR SERVICES COVERED BY SPECIFIED MANUFACTURERS' REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 13 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Since the issuance on June 30, 1951, of General Overriding Regulation 13, a study of the problems raised has indicated a need to expand the provisions of section 2(b) to express in more detail the intention of section 2(a) as set forth in the Statement of Considerations to General Overriding Regulation 13. Section 2(b), as now amended, makes it clear that a regulation listed in section 1, such as CPR 22, was not put into effect on or before June 30, 1951, unless a seller had on or before that date complied with all of the requirements of the regulation and had also taken affirmative action to put it into effect on or before that date.

In a number of instances a manufacturer took all of the steps available and possible in order to make a listed regulation, such as CPR 22, effective as to him on or before June 30, 1951, including the issuance of a price list setting forth his price increases under such regulation, but for business convenience did not wish to charge his higher prices until after June 30. The interpretation of GOR 13 up to now has been that under these circumstances the listed regulation was not in effect on June 30 since the price announcement applied only to transactions after June 30. However, it has been brought to the attention of OPS that in some cases the manufacturers involved intended to make the regulation effective at once and merely exercised their right to sell at below ceiling prices for a short time rather than change prices before the end of the month. To now invalidate the manufacturer's price list or announcement and make him revert to his previous ceilings would be a burdensome requirement which might have an unstabilizing effect on prices and is not required by the stabilization program. Accordingly, under this amendment, if such a manufacturer had filed his proposed price increases and had otherwise complied with the regulation in sufficient time so that he could have put those price increases into effect prior to July 1, 1951, and in addition he had, prior to July 1, 1951, issued an announcement of his new prices, he may consider CPR 22, or a related regulation, in effect as to him as of June 30, 1951, if that was actually his intention. The statement in his price list that the new prices were to be effective after June 30, 1951, would not be considered as indicating a contrary intention. Of course, where a manufacturer, under these circumstances, intended to put CPR 22 or CPR 30 into effect on or before June 30, 1951, it was in effect as to all his commodities subject to the regulation, whether price increases or decreases were involved.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 2(b) of General Overriding Regulation 13 is amended to read as follows:

(b) A regulation listed in section 1 of this regulation was not effective on or before June 30, 1951, as to you, unless you on or before June 30, 1951 both complied with all of the requirements of that regulation and had taken some affirmative action indicating your intention to put into effect as to you before July 1, 1951. However, if on or before June 30, 1951, you had issued a price list or announcement of your price increases under CPR 22, or another listed regulation, but specified that such new prices were to become effective only after June 30, 1951, you may nevertheless consider CPR 22, or such other regulation, as in effect as to you on June 30, 1951: *Provided*, That:

(1) On or before June 30, 1951, you had complied with all the provisions of that regulation.

(2) If your price list or announcement included proposed price increases under CPR 22 or CPR 30, your Public Forms No. 8 with respect to such proposed increases had been filed on or before June 14, 1951, so that you were permitted to use such higher ceiling prices on June 30, 1951.

If you come within the terms of subparagraph (1) and (2) of this paragraph, you may consider CPR 22, or another listed regulation, in effect as to you on June 30, 1951, and use your higher ceiling prices. However, if either CPR 22 or CPR 30 was in effect as to you on June 30, 1951, it was in effect for all your commodities subject to that regulation, whether price increases or price decreases are involved.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to the General Overriding Regulation 13 is effective as of June 30, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 23, 1951.

Mehren Acting OPS Food Chief

George L. Mehren is acting chief of the Food and Restaurant Division of OPS following the resignation of J. B. Hutson, according to OPS.

Mr. Mehren, a Californian, is a widely recognized authority in agricultural marketing and price research work. Before joining OPS he had been associated with the Giannini Foundation for Agricultural Economics at Berkeley for 13 years.

Mr. Hutson returns to his position in private employment.

Amendment 1 to GOR 13

(Concluded from page 277)

text of that order was published on page 260.

GOR 13 provided that ceiling prices for products subject to CPR 22 were still to be calculated under the General Ceiling Price Regulation unless CPR 22 was in effect as to a canner on June 30, 1951.

Amendment 1 changes Section 2(b) of GOR 13 to make it clear that a canner may not consider CPR 22 effective as to him on or before June 30 unless he both complied with all requirements of CPR 22 and took some *affiirmative* action indicating his intention to put the regulation into effect prior to July 1. It provides, in addition, however, that a canner who issued a price list on or before June 30 to become effective *after* June 30 may consider CPR 22 as having been in effect as to him on June 30, provided that he complied with all provisions of CPR 22 and provided also that he would have been able to put into effect on June 30 any proposed price increases appearing on the list. In such cases the canner may consider such prices appearing on his price list as his ceiling price under CPR 22.

The amendment also makes it clear that if CPR 22 was in effect as to a canner on June 30, it was in effect for all commodities subject to the regulation.

Legal Minimums

National "legal minimum" prices for fruits and vegetables for processing as of July 15 were announced late yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

To determine location adjustments for fruits for processing as of July 15, the dollar and cent increase over the May 15 prices should be applied to the area price for each commodity as listed in USDA's May 15 "legal minimum" prices.

Fruits:	Legal minimum May 15, 1951 (dollars per ton)	Legal minimum July 15, 1951 (dollars per ton)	Increase (dollars)
Apricots	104.00	104.00	...
Cherries, sour	233.00	(a)	...
Cherries, sweet	306.00	(a)	...
Cranberries (bbl.)	18.50	(a)	...
Figs	145.00	145.00	...
Peaches, clingstone	74.20	74.20	...
Peaches, freestone	66.60	66.60	...
Pears	90.80	90.80	...
Plums	55.80	55.80	...
Prunes	63.40	63.40	...

Berries:	Legal minimum May 15, 1951 (cents per pound)	Legal minimum July 15, 1951 (cents per pound)	Increase (cents)
Blackberries	14.1	14.1	...
Boysenberries	13.8	13.8	...
Gooseberries	11.1	9.6	—1.5
Loganberries	14.1	14.4	0.3
Raspberries, black	21.7	21.7	...
Raspberries, red	20.9	21.2	0.3
Strawberries	22.3	22.3	...
Youngberries	13.5	13.5	...

(a) Not reported.

To determine location adjustments for vegetables for processing as of July 15, the dollar and cent increase over the January 15 prices should be applied to the area price for each commodity as listed in USDA's January 15 "legal minimum" prices.

Vegetables:	Legal minimum Jan. 15, 1951 (dollars per ton)	Legal minimum July 15, 1951 (dollars per ton)	Increase (dollars)
Asparagus	205.00	205.00	...
Beans, lima	152.00	158.00	6.00
Beans, snap	122.00	127.00	5.00
Beets	23.80	24.70	.90
Cabbage	16.80	17.50	.70
Corn	22.70	23.50	.80
Cucumbers (bu.)	1.63	1.63	...
Peas	99.00	103.00	4.00
Pimientos	71.50	73.90	2.40
Spinach	58.50	60.60	2.10
Tomatoes	31.30	32.40	1.10

The prices announced by USDA are not support prices and do not represent prices that must legally be paid to growers (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 10, page 141).

Fourth Quarter CMP Allotment

Fourth quarter allotments of available steel, copper and aluminum among defense, defense-supporting and civilian production and construction programs were announced July 27 by the Defense Production Administration.

The allotment schedule anticipates available supplies of controlled materials to amount to 21,336,000 tons of steel, 1,166,000,000 pounds of copper and copper-base alloys, and 598,000,000 pounds of aluminum.

Of the steel supply, 1,615,216 tons is allotted to the National Production Authority for certification by its Containers and Packaging Division.

The allotments of controlled materials to the Secretary of Agriculture amount to 127,400 tons of steel, 8,490,000 pounds of copper, and 2,200,000 pounds of aluminum.

Defense Production Act

Conferees on the bill, S. 1717, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 met on July 25 and reached agreement on compromising almost all important provisions of the Senate and House bills except on price and wage stabilization. However, the Congressional program calls for agreement on a compromise bill in time for Senate and House action July 30 or 31.

Canned Vegetable Pricing, CPR 55

(Concluded from page 277)

Sales of prior as well as the current year's pack made during this period may be included. He then adjusts his base price by a factor which OPS states is intended to cover certain material and labor cost increases which have occurred since 1948. The factors are on an area basis. The canner then adjusts this figure to take account of cost of raw material between 1948 and 1951. He figures the change in cost of raw material in two steps. First he figures the change between 1948 and 1950 by reference to his own individual costs in those years, and next adds or subtracts the actual difference between 1950 and 1951, provided that, if the change is an increase it does not exceed the maximum specified in the table. The result is the canner's ceiling price.

A provision which is largely academic in the case of peas permits the processor to calculate his ceiling price when he has purchased sufficient raw material to produce an amount equal to 20 percent of the *1950* pack of the same item, or if there was no pack of the item in 1950, when he has produced 20 percent of his estimated 1951 pack. He is then required to recalculate his ceiling price, if there has been any change in raw material cost, at the completion of his pack and may not sell from inventory at a price higher than the price calculated at the completion of the pack.

The regulation contains special pricing provisions for grower-processor, grower-owned cooperatives, and other processors who purchase raw materials on an open end contract. Other provisions provide simplified and self-executing methods of figuring ceiling prices where a canner did not sell a particular item during the base period, but who did sell other items which differ only in container size or in container type, or in grade or in variety or sieve size, etc. In the event a processor is unable to figure his ceiling price by any of these means, the regulation provides that he may use the simple average of the ceiling prices of the three processors located nearest his factory in the same pricing area, or if there are less than three, the average of the ceiling prices of those who are in the area. For those few processors who may be unable to determine a price by any of the above methods, the regulation provides that the canner may apply to OPS for authorization of a ceiling price.

Special pricing provisions are included for processor-wholesalers and processor-retailers.

Canners who customarily establish uniform factory prices for factories in different pricing areas may continue to do so in accordance with the provisions of the regulation. Likewise, canners who customarily sell on a delivered price basis may continue to do so by adding the amount of current transportation charges.

CPR 55 requires that canners file reports of their ceiling prices as determined under the regulation on Public Form No. 66, copies of which may be obtained from any office of OPS, within five days after an item has been offered for sale at a price figured under the regulation.

The usual sections containing definitions of terms used in the regulation, petitions for amendment, record keeping, treatment of taxes, transfers of physical assets, etc., are included.

A detailed analysis of CPR 55 will be prepared by Association Counsel and published in the INFORMATION LETTER at the earliest possible date.

NPA 'Compliance Court'

Creation of a "Compliance Court" to be composed of eminent jurists as commissioners, to hear and act on charges of violations of NPA orders and regulations, was announced July 26 by the National Production Authority.

(The start of a five-week survey of the canning industry's compliance with NPA orders and regulations was announced last week (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 21, page 271).)

Appropriate cases of violations will be referred to the Justice Department, NPA said, and other charges of violations will be referred to a hearing commissioner.

Chief Hearing Commissioner is Walter H. Foster of Boston, chief compliance commissioner of the WPB. Deputy Chief is Morris R. Bevington of Washington, D. C.

Appeals under Can Order

Canners are reminded of the requirement in the can order, M-81, that in applying for adjustment or exception the request must be submitted in triplicate, as specified in Section 11 of the order.

PROCUREMENT

Text of Amendment 1 to Vegetable Set-Aside Order

Following is the text of Amendment 1 to DFO 2, SO 1, the canned vegetable set-aside order, issued July 24 by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter XVI—Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture

[Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Amendment 1]

DFO 2—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

SO 1—CANNED VEGETABLES; SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

It is hereby found and determined that the provisions of this amendatory order are necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense; and it is, therefore, made effective pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 744, 81st Cong., approved September 8, 1950; Pub. Law 69, 82d Cong., approved June 30, 1951) and delegations of authority thereunder.[1] In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the percentages of the base packs of canned vegetables that are used in determining the quantities of such canned vegetables to be set aside and reserved out of 1951 packs, for requirements of Government agencies. These modifications are made necessary by (1) significant variation in the sizes of base packs reported by processors as compared with sizes estimated prior to the issuance of Sub-Order No. 1, (2) minor revisions in the requirements of Government agencies, and (3) shifts in requirements among the canned vegetables covered by the set-aside order.

These changes are accomplished by means of a revision of Column B of Table I; and for the purpose of ready reference, the entire table is set forth reflecting these revisions.

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1 (16 F. R. 3346) is hereby amended by revising Table I, set forth in section 4, *Table I—Canned vegetables: Set aside percentages and preferences with respect to style of pack, grade, and container sizes and types*, to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Table I—Canned vegetables: Set aside percentages and preferences with respect to style of pack, grade, and container sizes and types*

Canned vegetables	Percent of base pack	Style (sequence denotes preference unless otherwise specified)	Grade preference [1]		Preferred container sizes and types [2] (cans unless otherwise specified)
			First	Second	
A	B	C	D	E	F
Asparagus	12	1. Spears. 2. Cut Spears.	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std. Min. Score 80 points [3].	2's.
Beans, Lima	20		U. S. Ext. Std.	U. S. Fancy	10'2–2's.
Beans, green or wax [4]	10	Cut	U. S. Ext. Std. round type	U. S. Fancy round type	10's–2's.
Carrots	20	1. Sliced. 2. Diced. 3. Cut.	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std. Min. Score 80 Points [3].	10's–2's.
Corn, sweet	13	Whole Grain.[5]	U. S. Ext. Std.	U. S. Fancy	Whole Grain, 10's–2's, No. 2 Vacuum.
		Cream Style.[5]			Cream Style, 2's-No. 3 Tall.
Peas, Green	13		U. S. Ext. Std.	U. S. Fancy	10's–2's.
Pumpkin	15		U. S. Fancy		2½'s.
Sweetpotatoes	34	1. Whole and pieces. 2. Whole.	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std. Min. Score 80 Points	2½'s–No. 3 Vacuum.
Tomatoes	18		U. S. Ext. Std.[6] or U. S. Fancy [6]	U. S. Std. Min. Score 70 Points[6] [10]	10's–2½'s–2's.
Tomato catsup	16		U. S. Fancy 33 percent solids and over.[6]	U. S. Fancy except 29–33 percent solids.[6]	10's–14 oz. bottles, 2's.
Tomato paste	11		U. S. Fancy medium conc.[7]	U. S. Fancy light conc.[7]	10's–2½'s.

[1] Grades are those defined in applicable United States Standards.

[2] 75 percent of requirements are preferred in container sizes listed first.

[3] 75 percent of requirements are preferred in whole grain, and 25 percent cream style.

[4] First preference green beans.

[5] Type I as defined in Federal Specifications (JJJ–T–571a).

[6] Type I as defined in Federal Specifications (JJJ–C–91a).

[7] Type I as defined in Federal Specifications (JJJ–T–579).

[8] With not less than 31 points for tenderness.

[9] With not less than 24 points for texture.

[10] With not less than 13 points for drained weight, 21 points for color, and 19 points for absence of defects."

This order shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken with respect to said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, all provisions of said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 744, 81st Cong.; Pub. Law 69, 82nd Cong.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of July, 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-8765; Filed, July 26, 1951; 12:04 p. m.]

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

FRUIT JELLIES—quantities of blackberry, strawberry, red raspberry, and Concord grape jellies, in one-lb. jars, f.o.b. destination. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-000-52-33 by Aug. 6.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CARROT PUREE—5,000 dozen No. 2 cans, or equivalent in No. 2½ or No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-29 by Aug. 13.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—1,800 quart bottles, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-34 by Aug. 14.

Vegetable Set-Asides Amended

(Concluded from page 277)

Reductions in the set-aside percentages are not the result of any change in estimated total government requirements, it was said. Other adjustments, including the retention of the original set-aside percentages for two items and an increase on a third item, are the result of some shifts in government requirements among the canned vegetables covered by the set-asides.

Canners' reports of actual base period production for several of the vegetables were larger than estimates used in determining the original set-aside percentages, according to PMA. This has necessitated a reduction in the set-aside percentages for some vegetables in order to avoid accumulating a set-aside quantity larger than is needed.

Also, upon recommendation by the Fruit and Vegetable Canners Industry Advisory Committee, canned vegetables for the school lunch program will be purchased directly on a competitive bid basis. Former plans were to obtain these supplies out of the quantity canners were required to set aside as required by Sub-Order 1.

Canners affected by these adjustments of set-aside percentages will be notified promptly as to the resulting changes in their set-aside quotas, according to PMA.

Forthcoming Meetings

August 1-10—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 14th Annual Mold Count School, Jordan Hall, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva

September 30-October 2—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Fall Meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

October 11-12—National Canners Association, Meeting of Board of Directors, Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., and Dedication of N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory building, Berkeley, Calif.

October 25-26—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

October 25-27—Florida Canners Association, 20th Annual Convention, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach

November 5-6—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa

November 9—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, 46th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 15-16—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 19-20—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 26—Illinois Canners Association, Annual Convention, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 26-27—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 29-30—Tri-State Packers Association, 48th Annual Meeting, Philadelphia

December 6—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul

December 6-7—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 66th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

January 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, P. Q.

January 17-18—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City

January 19-23—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 5-6—Minnesota Canners Association, 5th Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

February 14-15—Ozark Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6-7—Utah Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

PUBLICITY

Everywoman's Magazine

"Cold and Refreshing" is the title of an article in the July issue of *Everywoman's* magazine, which features canned fruit juices.

The subtitle says, "Sip and enjoy one of these canned fruit juice coolers on your summer porch or under a shady tree. So satisfying when the heat and humidity are about as high as they can go."

The six recipes for summer drinks, given in the article, feature nine canned fruit juices.

American Home Magazine

Five canned bean dishes are shown in color on a page accompanying the article entitled "Take A Can of Beans" in the July *American Home* magazine.

Featured as "American Home Quickies", the five recipes include canned Boston-style beans, wax beans, Frenched green beans, red kidney beans and pork and beans. Canned brown bread, tomato juice and juice from canned fruit are other canned foods used in the recipes.

Better Homes and Gardens

The July issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* devotes a full page to a color photograph of a fruit luncheon plate, combining canned pineapple, apricots and peaches with market fruits and melon.

The three-page feature article is titled "Luscious Cool-offs." Three of the five menus include canned foods. The second menu uses tomato juice in an aspic, and in the third canned baked beans are part of the July 4th picnic.

Woman's Home Companion

The *Woman's Home Companion* magazine has for several years featured a recipe photographed in steps of preparation. This popular series by Doris Tisdale, carries the title "Companion Kitchen Pin-up."

In the July issue "Tomato Aspic Salad" is shown. Black-and-white photographs show the steps of preparation for the recipe, in which canned tomato juice is the chief ingredient. A color picture of a salad plate shows the aspic as it is served. Miss Tisdale comments, "It looks so cool on these hot summer days!"

West Coast Dedication

(Concluded from page 277)

Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.

L. B. Sammis, Rocca Bella Olive Association, Wallace, Calif.

Don T. Saxby, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

E. B. Woodworth, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. J. Russell Esty, Director of the Western Branch Laboratory, reported this week that some of the office force was being transferred to the new Berkeley quarters, and the others are scheduled to start work there early next week. He expected that within a month's time, when the laboratory force would be moved, the entire West Coast staff would be conducting their operations in the new building. Installation of the sprinkler system and landscaping is under way, and indications are that the building exterior and grounds will be completed by the end of next week.

Returns from the advance postcard questionnaire furnished the Dedication Committee with sufficient estimate of prospective attendance to enable them to proceed with tentative plans on a number of Dedication details. The official invitations will be mailed out soon to members, state secretaries, contributors to the building fund, allied association heads, program principals, press and radio representatives. Those planning to attend also will receive a questionnaire which will cover such details as hotel reservations, arrival dates, etc.

The Committee is working hard on program features and agenda which will be announced when completed.

Early Canner Directories

(Concluded from page 277)

Judge of that firm. It lists canning firms, their addresses, location of branch plants, and varieties of foods canned in classifications of meat, poultry, fish, milk, fruits and vegetables. As a measure of the growth of the industry, this directory ran to 94 pages by comparison with the 248 pages of the 1951 *Canners Directory*.

The other donation to the Library is a copy of the 21st annual edition of *Fisher's Canners and Packers Directory of North America* (1907), published by E. D. Fisher of Rock Island, Ill. This volume was in the possession of the California Packing Corporation and was presented to the N.C.A. Library through the good offices of Milton Brooding of that firm. It required 180 pages to list the commercial canners of that period. Fisher's directory likewise gives listings of commercial canning firms, with addresses and plant locations, and the product listings are broken down further. Many of the listings are by categories (i.e. fruits, vegetables, etc.) but some 30 specific commodities are itemized.

STANDARDS

FDA Proposes To Revise Standards for Preserves

Findings of fact and a proposed order revising the definitions and standards of identity for fruit preserves, fruit jellies, and fruit butter were published by the Food and Drug Administration in the *Federal Register* of July 20.

The proposed changes relate entirely to the status of corn sirup and corn sugar (dextrose) in the permitted saccharine ingredients of these spreads. The changes fall under three heads:

1. Based on a conclusion that partial use of corn sirup is no longer synonymous with inferior spreads deficient in fruit ingredient, the proposed standard would not require the label declaration of corn sirup when its proportion (based on its solids content) does not exceed 25 percent of the combined saccharine ingredients. With this change, the standards become consistent with those for canned fruits, which do not require label declaration of similar amounts of corn sirup.

2. Where "corn sirup" was listed previously, the term is broadened to include "glucose sirup", which may be made from corn starch or other edible starches, and "corn sirup solids", meaning corn sirup which has been dried. These are recognized subject to the same conditions (as to solids and reducing sugar content) as corn sirup.

3. Where the ingredients have previously included "corn sugar or dextrose", the term "corn sugar" is now deleted in recognition of the fact that "dextrose" encompasses corn sugar, and has in fact replaced that designation in the terminology of the fruit spread trade.

Interested persons who filed appearance at the hearing have 30 days within which to file written exceptions to the order with the hearing clerk of the Federal Security Agency.

SUPPLIES

Maraschino Cherry Containers

Printed copies of the new Simplified Practice Recommendation for glass containers for Maraschino cherries, effective July 1, are available. The U. S. Department of Commerce announces that the recommendation is a revision of R197-46 and covers standard stock types, sizes, and capacities as well as standard packaging for the wide-mouthed jars and larger glass containers used in the packing and distribution of Maraschino cherries. Printed copies of the new Simplified Practice Recommendation R197-51 may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents a copy.

Industry Asked for Comment On Boxes for Canned Foods

A proposed revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation R146-41, Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes for Canned Fruits and Vegetables, has been submitted to canners, box manufacturers, railroads and truckers, food distributors and others for acceptance or comment, it is announced by the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The current proposed revision was drafted and approved at a recent meeting of representatives of canners, railroads, wholesale grocers, food chains, and box manufacturers. A simplified list covering standard inside dimensions of boxes, based on number and arrangement of cans in boxes for the 32 standard sizes of cans promulgated in Simplified Practice Recommendation R155-49, Cans for Fruits and Vegetables, is shown in the proposed revision.

Recommendations for the packing, sealing, and loading of boxes for shipment are also included in the proposed revision.

Mimeographed copies of the proposed revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation R146-41 may be obtained upon request to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

STATISTICS

Canned Food Stock Position At Start of 1951 Season

The supply of the principal canned fruits and vegetables available for consumption at the beginning of the 1951 packing season was almost 25 percent smaller than at the beginning of the 1950 pack, based on a report by the Bureau of the Census.

Canned vegetable stocks were only about two-thirds as large as they were a year earlier. The greatest decrease in the canned vegetable line was for tomatoes, which on July 1 was only 40 percent of a year ago. Corn was less than half as large as a year ago. Green and wax beans stocks, as well as stocks of peas, were slightly larger this year.

The supply of the principal canned fruits was also smaller at the beginning of this year's pack than a year ago. The decrease for these fruits was about 10 percent. Apricots, fruit cocktail and peaches were considerably smaller with pears and pineapple somewhat larger than a year ago.

The latest available reports of stocks of the four principal canned vegetables —corn, peas, tomatoes, and green and wax beans—totaled 22,136,000 cases. At the rate of consumption during the past year, this was equal to about two and one-half months' supply. A year ago the stocks of these canned vegetables available for consumption totaled 32,797,000 cases or the equivalent of four months' supply at the rate they were then moving.

The stocks of the five principal canned fruits—apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, and pineapple—for which recent data are available, totaled 17,145,000 cases as the 1951 packing season opened. At the rate of consumption of the past year, these stocks would last only about three and one-half months. At the beginning of the 1950 pack stocks on hand amounted to 19,007,000 cases, roughly the equivalent of five months' supply.

The stocks of these principal fruits and vegetables combined are now only about three-fourths as large as they were a year ago. This smaller supply is reflected principally in the low level of canners' stocks rather than those in distributors' warehouses.

The N.C.A. issued a press release on the canned foods stocks situation yesterday to metropolitan dailies, the newspaper wire services, and trade papers.

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

A summary showing wholesale distributor and canner stocks of specified canned foods, compiled by the Bureau of the Census and combining canners' stock totals of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, is shown below:

Wholesale Distributor and Canners' Stocks of Specified Canned Foods

(Including warehouses of retail food chains)

Commodity	—July 1, 1950—		—July 1, 1951—		—June 1, 1951—		All sizes smaller than No. 10 July 1, 1951	Institution sizes, all sizes No. 10 or larger July 1, 1951
	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners		
	—(in thousands of actual cases)—							
Vegetables:								
Beans, green and wax	3,561	1,620	4,107	1,396	4,772	2,100	3,425	772
Corn	6,856	8,204	6,086	726	7,467	1,388	5,569	517
Peas	4,150	n.a.	5,252	n.a.	6,332	1,111	4,716	535
Tomatoes	4,027	1,868	2,233	55	2,966	142	1,880	353
Asparagus	1,539	n.a.	1,361	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,253	108
Beans, lima	1,456	n.a.	1,510	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,357	153
Beets	1,512	830	1,919	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,499	420
Carrots	550	529	545	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	348	197
Tomato catsup, chili sauce	2,458	2,796	2,182	633	n.a.	n.a.	2,055	127
Fruits:								
Apricots	648	n.a.	518	n.a.	647	141	457	61
Fruit cocktail [1]	2,104	n.a.	2,140	n.a.	2,478	635	1,965	175
Peaches	3,831	n.a.	3,750	n.a.	4,364	685	3,398	352
Pears	930	n.a.	1,214	n.a.	1,352	712	1,036	178
Pineapple	3,656	n.a.	4,629	n.a.	5,053	1,078	4,175	454
Apple sauce	967	n.a.	1,093	n.a.	n.a.	4,740	927	166
Cherries, red pitted	525	30	451	30	n.a.	88	272	179
Cherries, sweet	476	n.a.	324	n.a.	n.a.	76	290	34
Grapefruit segments [2]	587	1,213	637	1,282	n.a.	1,487	624	13
Plums and prunes	562	n.a.	384	n.a.	n.a.	104	306	78
Juices:								
Tomato [3]	2,975	3,004	2,908	917	3,700	1,661	2,783	125
Grapefruit [2]	1,340	2,626	2,137	5,247	2,347	[4]5,202	2,103	34
Orange [2]	1,787	3,486	1,991	4,986	2,270	[4]5,802	1,969	22
Citrus blend [2]	728	1,437	892	2,463	1,016	[4]2,402	882	10
Pineapple	1,980	n.a.	1,801	n.a.	1,980	3,708	1,756	45

n.a. Not available. [1] Includes fruit for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus). [2] Canners stocks cover Florida only; reported on No. 2 basis—not actual cases. [3] Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. [4] Revised.

Source of canners' stocks: National Canners Association, Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, and Florida Canners Association.

Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, 1947 and 1949

Capital expenditures for plant and equipment by operating manufacturing establishments amounted to $5.1 billion during 1949, according to preliminary estimates released July 23 by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Of this amount, $1.6 billion was expended by manufacturers for additions or major alterations to existing plants, while $3.5 billion was expended for new machinery and new equipment.

The Bureau of the Census report compares expenditures in 1949 with those for 1947, which were compiled and published in the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Following are the Census estimates of expenditures for selected industry groups for 1947 and 1949:

Industry group	1947			1949		
	Total expenditures for new plant and equipment	New structures and additions to plant	New machinery and equipment	Total expenditures for new plant and equipment	New structures and additions to plant	New machinery and equipment
Food and kindred products	$820,847	$276,803	$544,044	$723,401	$261,101	$462,300
Meat products	85,036	33,212	51,824	62,538	(a)	(a)
Dairy products	83,495	19,031	64,464	56,574	12,580	43,994
Canning, preserving, and freezing	105,885	36,095	69,790	45,822	13,283	32,539
Bakery products	105,913	25,350	80,563	87,513	19,492	68,021
Sugar	23,483	4,896	18,587	19,611	5,725	13,886
Beverages	218,237	87,237	131,075	225,108	(a)	(a)

(a) Withheld because the standard error of the 1949 estimate for one or both of the detail figures for this industry group exceeds 15 percent.

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned RSP cherries, green and wax beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup, and chili sauce have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

RSP Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	.....	30,332
Pack	3,445,323	5,022,951
Total supply	3,445,323	5,053,283
Stocks, July 1	30,332	29,950
Shipments during June	79,767	57,913
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	3,414,991	5,023,333

Green and Wax Bean Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	329,031	1,619,626
Pack	19,302,855	20,213,355
Total supply	19,631,886	21,832,981
Stocks, July 1	1,619,626	1,395,850
Shipments during June	707,929	704,217
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	18,012,260	20,437,131

Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, August 1	4,112,712	6,466,680
Pack	33,138,818	21,645,243
Total supply	37,251,030	28,111,923
Stocks, July 1	8,294,346	725,725
Shipments during June	1,783,342	662,335
Shipments, August 1 to July 1	28,956,684	27,386,198

Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	2,718,555	1,868,427
Pack	18,873,072	18,724,350
Total supply	21,592,227	20,592,777
Stocks, July 1	1,868,427	55,355
Shipments during June	731,265	86,839
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	19,723,800	20,537,422

Tomato Juice Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	5,740,779	3,004,135
Pack	20,559,673	22,740,658
Total supply	26,300,452	25,744,793
Stocks, July 1	3,004,135	917,071
Shipments during June	2,027,453	743,615
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	23,296,317	24,827,722

Catsup Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	6,346,425	2,302,775
Pack	10,900,407	14,792,598
Total supply	17,246,832	17,095,373
Stocks, July 1	2,302,775	822,272
Shipments, April through June	2,384,130	1,952,447
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	14,944,057	16,573,101

Chili Sauce Stocks and Shipments

	1949–50	1950–51 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	1,037,059	493,060
Pack	1,369,575	1,814,481
Total supply	2,406,634	2,307,541
Stocks, July 1	493,060	110,633
Shipments, April thru June	442,376	307,126
Shipments, July 1 to July 1	1,913,574	2,196,908

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1950	1951 (thousands of dozens)
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	55,341	62,453
Pack, Jan. through June	50,602	53,971
Supply	105,943	116,424
Canner stocks, July 1	43,253	53,923
Canner shipments, June	10,580	9,836
Canner shipments, Jan. through June	62,600	62,501

Green Peas for Processing

Green pea production prospects continued to improve through the first half of July and a total of 523,930 tons for canning and freezing was indicated on July 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

BAE said that the yield now in prospect is the largest on record. On July 15, the indicated yield was 2,283 pounds per acre, as compared with 2,075 pounds obtained in 1950.

State	Indicated July 15, 1950	1950 Revised	Indicated July 15, 1951 (tons, shelled)
Maine	7,200	8,460	8,650
New York	28,600	23,640	30,130
New Jersey	3,680	3,510	5,760
Pennsylvania	16,880	15,430	17,600
Ohio	2,940	2,000	3,140
Indiana	3,280	2,260	4,370
Illinois	22,500	27,490	34,620
Michigan	5,040	4,980	5,800
Wisconsin	115,000	128,730	148,350
Minnesota	41,250	42,280	63,420
Iowa	4,830	4,670	4,280
Delaware	1,660	1,600	2,600
Maryland	7,460	8,070	10,180
Virginia	1,440	1,680	1,970
Idaho	9,450	9,690	13,920
Colorado	4,000	3,700	4,290
Utah	15,820	16,720	14,100
Washington	52,500	61,600	71,530
Oregon	47,180	54,700	61,600
California	9,920	9,400	14,230
Other states [1]	3,520	3,220	3,400
U. S. Total	403,650	433,830	523,930

[1] Ark., Ga., Kans., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Tenn., Tex., W. Va., and Wyo.

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